

# The Weekly Louisianian.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

[SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS.]

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1875.

NUMBER 14.

## The Louisianian.

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BY THE LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.  
One square, first insertion, \$1; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents. Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.

### PROSPECTUS.

### THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN, now entering upon its fourth year as an organ of the colored people of Louisiana, has acquired commanding influence and reputation. It is our purpose to add to its representative character and influence by making it the BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published in the South. A family paper, chaste in tone and excellent in matter, giving the latest news from all parts, Telegraphic Reports, Market Reports, Commercial news generally, correspondence, and all topics of

**LOCAL IMPORTANCE.**  
And while it will especially represent the colored citizen and urge the securing of every right pertaining to the full measure of his manhood, it will also maintain as a **FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE** the perfect equality of all citizens; the unity of the Republic admitting of no discrimination between North and South, East and West. Choice and varied selections upon Literary, Political, Religious, Scientific, and Agricultural topics will continue to be given.

**OUR AIM.**  
shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.  
With the service of journalists, colored men of culture and experience in their profession, obtained from varied and abundant service, both at home and abroad, we feel confident THE LOUISIANIAN will rank second to no paper in the South.

**OUR POLICY.**  
The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes, the colored and white people of our State, we rejoice to know is fast becoming manifest to our citizens. We would have closer relations politically and publicly between the races; harmony and moderation among all classes, and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people in the elevation of our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

**AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.**  
THE LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large circulation within the State, and throughout the country render the service of our columns particularly desirable.

**EDUCATION.**  
A special feature of our paper will be its educational column relating to matters affecting our common school system, the Education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

**FINAL.**  
With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor we are sure we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, deserved commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, Proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf: counting no exertion too great or service too onerous to command and ensure success.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**STYLISH SHIRTS,**  
Only \$1.50 Each or Six for \$7.75.

These SHIRTS are all carefully made; the bodies finished with domestic finish, and the buttons invariably sewed on with Linen Thread.

**LEIGHTON'S NEW STORE,**  
100 CANAL STREET.

Good goods cheap at Leighton's shirt store, 100 Canal street. Remember the number.

Goods well bought are half sold. Examine the prices at Leighton's shirt store, 100 Canal street.

Shirts made to order, and shirts remodeled at Leighton's new store, 100 Canal street.

Fashionable scarfs 50 cents each, at Leighton's new store, 100 Canal street.

CHEAP, CHEAP.—Beautiful bows, 25 cents each, at Leighton's, 100 Canal street.

Gauze merino undershirts 75 cents each, all sizes, at Leighton's, 100 Canal street.

No trouble to show goods, whether you buy or not, at Leighton's shirt store, 100 Canal street.

### CLOTHING FOR THE PEOPLE

—AT—  
**GODCHAUX'S,**  
81 AND 83 CANAL STREET.

213, 215 AND 217 OLD LEVEE ST.,  
(New Decatur), New Orleans.

**QUICK SALES! SMALL PROFITS!**  
FOR CASH.

Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's

**WINTER CLOTHING AND FURNISH-**

**ING GOODS AND HATS,** of the finest

material and latest styles, at extraordinary low prices for cash:

Children's School Suits, (3 to 8 years) at \$2.75, \$3.50 and \$4.50.

Children's Blue, Cloth Suits, \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$6.00.

Children's Cape Overcoats, (3 to 8 years) at \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$6.00.

Boys' School Suits (10 to 15 years) at \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00.

Boys' Heavy Overcoats at \$4 and \$5.

Youth's Suits (16 to 20 years) at \$7, \$10 and \$12.

Youth's light weight Spring Overcoats at \$6 and \$8.

Men's Business Suits at \$8, \$11 and \$15.

Men's Diagonal Suits at \$15, \$20 and \$25.

Men's single-breasted Black Cloth Frocks \$10, \$12, \$15 and \$18.

Men's Black Doublet Pants at \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00.

Men's Black Cloth Dress Coats at \$15, \$18, \$20 and \$25.

Men's heavy Overcoats at \$6, \$8, \$10 and \$15.

Men's light weight Overcoats at \$6.50, \$8 and \$10.

Men's Linen Bosom Shirts \$15 a dozen and upwards.

Boys' Linen Bosom Shirts \$12 a dozen and upwards.

Men's and Boys' Hats, latest style, from 75c and upwards.

Also, a very large assortment of Men's and Boys' UNDERWEAR, which will be sold at extremely low prices.

**LEON GODCHAUX,**  
81, 83 Canal St., 213, 215, 217 Old Levee, New Orleans.

### RAILROADS.

**NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.**

Trains Depart and Arrive as follows: From Calhoun Street Depot.

Express.....7 a. m.

Mail.....8 p. m.

Express.....11:00 p. m.

Mail.....10:30 a. m.

Fullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities. Tickets for sale and information given at 23 Camp street, corner Common.

**A. D. SHELDON, Agent.**  
E. D. Frost General Manager.

### THE MOBILE LINE.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 1,

Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and Mail, daily.....8 a. m.

Coast Accommodation, Saturday only, at.....2:40 p. m.

Through Night Express, daily.....4:15 p. m.

Express and Mail, daily.....3:25 p. m.

Coast Accommodation, Monday only.....10:25 a. m.

By this Line Pullman Palace Cars are run to Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.

Office, corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

**D. B. ROBINSON,**  
Acting Superintendent.

### MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

LEAVE NEW ORLEANS, FOOT OF CANAL STREET, DAILY AT 4:15 P. M.

Fullman Palace Sleeping and Breathing Room Cars leave Mobile every day, and run through to St. Louis without change via Mobile and Ohio to St. Louis and Iowa.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad coaches, leaving here in advance of all other routes.

Close connection is also made with Louisville line at Humboldt for Louisville, Cincinnati and Eastern cities. For through ticket and sleeping car berth inquire at the new Ticket and Passenger Office, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 39 Camp street, New Orleans.

**WM. DE DELL, Agent.**

### REMOVAL!

TO

**GRUNEWALD HALL,**  
18, 20 and 22 Baronne St.,

**L. GRUNEWALD,**  
Importer of the very Best Quality of

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,**  
STRINGS, &c.

Sole agent for the Piano-Fortes manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, KNABE & CO., HAINES BROS., PLEYEL, WESTER-MAYER, KLUTHNER, KAIS.

The Organs of the MASON & HAMLIN Organ Co., and TRAYSER (Sutgart), Organs.

**PUBLISHER OF**  
**MUSIC,**

Has removed from his former Waterworks, No. 129 Canal Street, which he has occupied 11 years, to his Hall, No. 18 Baronne Street, near Canal, where he is prepared to furnish to the trade, teachers and the public, the best quality of goods in his line, at prices lower than elsewhere in the United States. Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogues and Price List furnished upon application. The full list of goods is not published here, but is available upon request.

**SECOND-HAND PIANOS**  
AND ORGANS.

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

New Music Received Daily.

Pianos and Musical Instruments of all kinds repaired. Music neatly bound. Address: L. Grunewald, 18, 20 and 22 Baronne St., New Orleans.

**LOUIS GRUNEWALD,**  
Grunewald Hall,  
18, 20 and 22 Baronne St., New Orleans.

april 75 15

### POLLY.

Brown eyes, straight nose;

Dirt pink, rumpled clothes;

Arch looks, unlike a boy's;

Little rages, obvious airs;

(Three her age is) peevish, tart;

Falling down of chin; tart;

Breaking crown down stairs;

Catching flies on the pane;

Deep sighs—cause not plain;

Bringing you with kisses;

For a few fanning blisses.

Wide awake, as you hear,

"Mercy's sake, quiet dear!"

New shoes, new frock;

Vague views of what's o'clock.

When it's time to go to bed

And soon submerge for what's said.

Folded hands, saying prayers;

Understands not nor cares;

Thinks it odd; smiles away;

Yet may God hear her pray;

Bedgown white, kiss Dolly;

Good night! that's Polly.

Fast asleep, as you see!

Heaven help my girl for me!

—[Chimes for Childhood.]

### AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM COLONEL LONG—  
TAF MAN-BATES—LIFE UNDER THE EQUATOR.

By the last steamer, says the New York Times of the 14th, we have

advice, from one of the exploring expeditions under Bey Gordon, entrusted to the command of Colonel

Long, the particulars of whose wonderful achievements, explorations, and supposed "discovery of the sources of the Nile" were published in the Times on the 8th of December, last. Colonel Long, after his return from the Uganda country, was allowed to recuperate, preparatory to an advance in another direction. While here he received the official order of promotion to the rank of Colonel, or (third commander) by the Khedive, in appreciation of his remarkable services. He is again on the march, as will be seen by the following extract from a letter to his relatives in this city, dated Mr. Leddo, Central Africa, Jan. 29, 1875, and also in the country of Niam-Niam (Mancaters) with 200 soldiers, to recruit from this litigation or pigmy race (celebrated for their fighting qualities) that dwell on the borders of this country. They are exceedingly short in stature, about the height of a child 6 to 8 years of age, but excessively broad, of great strength, with feet and hands well shaped, are pleasing to sight, and have nothing of the disgusting appearance of the dwarf. These people are warlike, and often attack tribes (of our stature) and take possession of their lands. They are called by the Niams Niams "Tiki-Tiki," and must be of those of whom Gulliver sung for the delight of the juveniles. One of the females was sent down by steamer as a present (antique) to his Highness the Khedive.

The Niam-Niams are anthropophagi, but the privilege of feasting on human flesh is accorded only (as one of them told me) to adults, not to the children, but not being sufficiently indented to their customs as yet, I am unable to vouch therefor. I am establishing recruiting stations as I proceed, and also am intrusted with a diplomatic mission, the secret of which I am forbidden to communicate, but of which you will be informed by telegraph in a short time, as my mission will be accomplished, and then, he for Cairo. I have thus far withstood the climate, so far to some of my friends and comrades, and as my extra term of service expires on my return, if nothing intervenes of special moment, I shall be getting ready to exchange for a while, perhaps, the heat and burning sands of Egypt and breathe the free air of the loved land of my birth once again.

Whatever the designs other than humanitarian of Ismail Pasha may be, the world will attribute to this ambitious monarch needs unbounded for the important services that he has rendered to civilization in abolishing the slave trade, and his unlimited geographical researches promotes him to the honor of being the

### THE OLD GUARD.

CENTENARY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

(From a Special Telegram to the Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 14.—The one-hundredth anniversary of the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery was held in this city to-day. There were representatives from almost every section of the country. Among the prominent ones were the Hon. Henry Wilson, Frederick Douglass, and C. C. Burleigh.

Mr. Wilson, on taking the chair, made a brief address, in which he said he considered this among the happiest events of his life. In the early days of the republic the negro was generally considered inferior and held as a slave. To-day, thank God, there is no slave in the republic, but there is still work to do. The slave is free, but the system of slavery left influences and prejudices which humanity and Christianity must work away. There is a counter-revolution in the land against the colored man which must be suppressed. The spirit of anti-slavery must prevail in the land, the whole land, henceforth and forever; but at the same time to elevate and improve the poor white man—the slave's master; we mean to make our country an example and an inspiration for the nation.

An historical address was delivered by Dr. Wm. Elder.

The veteran, Fred. Douglass, made a powerful speech, the most remarkable of the day, in which, when speaking of the suffering of negroes, he said: "Including the period from the close of the war to the present time, if you would place a school at every cross road in the South, and sustain a teacher there for a century, you could not atone for the wrongs inflicted on the negroes."

Addresses were made by C. C. Burleigh, Professor J. M. Langston, of the Howard University, Washington, Ellizur Wright, and others.

In the evening Mr. Wilson was called, and in an eloquent address referred to the public men of the day. He said the people should stand by and sustain the man who administered the government of this country. There has been a great deal of criticism of the public men of the Cabinet and of Congress, but let me say that I believe the public men of the last fifteen years are far ahead of the average men behind them, very far ahead of the average men of the nation now. I have not come here to talk politics; everybody knows I am a Republican, and I expect to die one. Referring to the colored man he said: "I have been an active anti-slavery advocate for thirty-five years, and I will continue to stand by the negro until he has every right accorded to white men."

### TESTIMONIAL TO SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

W. G. BROWN.

Last Saturday evening, at about one and a half o'clock, a very pleasant party of gentlemen met at the home of State Superintendent of Education Brown, to do honor to Mr. Geo. B. Land, for himself and colleagues, the State Board of Education, had determined, as a pleasant surprise to the Superintendent, in the presentation of a horse. There were present Superintendent Brown and wife, Lieutenant Governor Antoine and wife, Miss Kennedy and Miss Williams, Senator Pinchback, Division Superintendent Stoddard, Loud, Keating, Brewster and Boothby, with Assistant Superintendent of the City Schools Calhoun, Director Gaudet, State Senators Allain, Burch, Wharton, and Stamps, Secretary of the City School Board Corbin, Col. Lewis, J. Sella Martin, Esq., Dr. J. T. Newman, Professor P. M. Williams, Mr. Jarvis of Harper & Brothers, Mr. Ruby of the Louisiana, Geo. E. Paré, Esq., and Mr. John Mason.

The guests assembled, and the Superintendent enticed from his office and escorted home, Mr. Land at once proceeded to business, having taken care previously that the dining table of their surprised host was well filled with sparkling champagne and other concomitants of good cheer. Stepping to the front Mr. Land said:

Sir—Your friends and co-laborers in the cause of public education have been spared by a merciful Providence to complete the labors of another year, and have entered upon the work of a new one.

Though arduous and often vexatious, educational work is a delightful and highly honorable calling, and those of us who are co-workers with you in the sacred cause are proud of you as our distinguished and worthy chief.

Although assembled for another and different purpose, we think it meet and proper to improve this opportunity to express our unbounded confidence in you as a prudent, wise, and efficient administrator of a remarkably tender and important trust. Without flattery we say it, no man, in our humble opinion, could have discharged the delicate and complicated duties inseparable to your office with a more consummate tact and wiser judgment than you have exhibited from first to last. We congratulate you upon the improvement and increased efficiency everywhere manifested in our noble work, and which are due chiefly to your wise counsels, untiring zeal, and steady hand.

To us, your subordinates, you have ever been kind, courteous, patient, and forbearing. Your bright example has taught us that kindly acts kindle kindliest feelings.

But, sir, let us come to the special objects of this social meeting. Your friends have desired to spend a few hours with you, to enjoy with you "the feast of reason and flow of soul" before departing to our separate fields of labor.

As a second object of our meeting, last but not least, your friends thought it would be proper to express our mutual regards by some more tangible testimony than mere words, and to this end we have selected as appropriate to our purpose this noble steed, to draw the beautiful buggy, your deserved popularity won on a memorable trial, that you may ride on prosperously and at ease, and think of the friends who honor and esteem you when absent and engaged in their labor of love.

In the name of these friends I hereby present you this proud and noble animal, and beg you to accept him as a token of the heartfelt regard we cherish for you as a man, a friend, a co-worker and our superior officer.

Concluding, Mr. Land pledged the future health and prosperity of the superintendent in brimming boudiers of wine, after which Mr. Brown, in reply, thanked his friends and associates for so agreeable a testimonial of their warm regard. He alluded to the pleasant official intercourse that had heretofore marked the conduct of the State Board of Education, and the earnest and faithful work his colleagues had performed in discharge of their responsible duties. In his own services with them in the cause of education, it was a proud satisfaction to him that always during the past two years there had been naught, but an honest endeavor to discharge the labors and cares of his office as to afford the best evidence of success in the work per-

### HAUT TON AND DEMI MONDE.

Lucy Hooper writes from Paris:

The so-called Venetian fete of Arsene Houssaye, given at his superb Moorish palace on the Avenue Friedland, has been the social event of the past week, and has created much comment among the American colonists. This fete, which was nothing more or less than a masquerade, is a daring attempt on the part of the brilliant novelist to bring together under the same roof, society and the demi monde, and it doubtless adds zest to the pursuit of a gentlemanly guest when he is uncertain whether the fair dame he plays with half-insulting compliments is of the first or the last mentioned class. According to the European custom the gentlemen went in ordinary evening dress and unmasked, the ladies alone being in fancy costume, or dominoes, and wearing masks. Some of the costumes were exceedingly beautiful. One dame, who was costumed as a Marquise of the Directory, was much admired. Her dress consisted of a sort of true-colored coat, with three capelets with a very short waist; a huge moustache, a baronet's bonnet, an antique reticule on her arm, and the buckled shoes and speckled stockings of the period. A female Bedonin, draped entirely in white gauze, striped with gold, attracted much attention. A very strange toilet was entitled "Eye in mourning." It consisted of a close-fitting corage and tunic of stamped black velvet with train of black satin. Two scarfs draped the corage and were crossed at the side of the skirt, being fastened at the bust and the side with branches of lady apples. Around the throat of the wearer was a serpent biting an apple. A young and beautiful American girl appeared as Marguerite in "Faust," and was caricatured by the *Vie Parisienne* in the next issue, the picture representing her with a Frenchman's arm around her waist. The French society papers were extremely prodigal of ironical compliments toward American ladies who were present, speaking in a half or wholly insulting fashion of their pearly complexions, transparent flesh, and divinely molded bosoms. The most successful female costume present was composed of a huge mantle of black and gold, which clasped on one shoulder, left the other entirely bare, and produced the effect that if the clasp should break the whole garment would fall and leave the wearer entirely undraped. This white shoulder was much followed during the evening, and it is said that one of the gentlemen guests went so far as to kiss it, whereat his owner only laughed, and shaking her head all hung with golden sequins, she disappeared in the crowd. Among the gentlemen, Alexander Dumas had the greatest success and was the most constantly surrounded during the evening. The Count de Paris was also present, and many other male celebrities of Parisian society as well. Toward morning the fun grew apace and fairs that most of the Americans present retired—the feminine portion of them should never have come there at all. But I regret to say that my "countrywomen," as we are far more audacious than prudent whenever a Parisian ball or a French fete is in question. As witness, an American lady of high social standing here, who recently invited to an entertainment at her home two of the most notorious men in Parisian society, merely because they both happened to bear and to disfigure now any celebrated names. As a result, because there happened to be a cord in the room, the lady was engaged in the play of the

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Grunewald Hall,  
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april 75 15



## The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1875.

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to the LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

New Orleans, April 10, 1875.

Mr. JOHN ROXBOROUGH is a duly authorized Agent to collect and receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for the LOUISIANIAN.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

## NEWSPAPER CONVENTION.

The general tone of approval prevailing in the newspapers conducted by colored men in regard to the holding of a newspaper convention, has been noted with pleasure by the LOUISIANIAN. The ablest and most influential of these journals make objection only as to place, but these suggestions are rather tentative than dissenting, and we take it for granted that the few inconveniences hinted at as attending the assembling at Cincinnati as the place, will be readily met in the interest of the larger questions of the pressing necessity for the meeting as soon and at as central a place as possible.

We honor the local pride of our contemporaries in their pleasant rivalries for the holding of the proposed convention in the respective cities in which these journals are published. We acknowledge the justice of the claim set up by each, that their cities are central and influential, and that to assemble in either would be beneficial both to the localities and the convention; but our friends will not fail to see that it is of the very first importance that a newspaper convention should have the advantage of a full report of its proceedings by an impartial and independent press; and it was upon this very obvious consideration that the conductors of the LOUISIANIAN suggested Cincinnati as the place.

In view of the impossibility of anything like a verbal comparison of notes, and considering that the majority of responses, so far, are in favor of both the time and place designated by this journal, we shall take it as a foregone conclusion that each newspaper will exert its most influential efforts to have a large and commanding representation at the time and place named. All of our journals by an editorial note of this subject would assist in settling the matter beyond all doubt, and aid in securing such a gathering as will do us honor. We await the response.

We tender our thanks to U. S. Sera or J. R. West for valuable public documents sent this office.

In reply to telegrams from Gov. Kellogg and Mr. S. B. Packard as to the action of the Democratic members of the House in the unseating of four Republican members, addressed Messrs. Wheeler and Frye, the following answers have been received:

(Telegram.)

Lawson, Ms., April 21.

S. B. Packard, United States Marshal:

By agreement and award the status of your Legislature was to remain as we left it. The Democrats violate good faith and their pledged honor in their attempt to change it.

[Signed]

(Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., April 19, 1875.

Governor Kellogg:

Have carefully examined question of four members, and while I remain of opinion expressed to you and Packard, do not feel at liberty to give written opinion without concurrence of my associates.

[Signed]

W. A. WHEELER.

The Quaker's advice to his boy to get money, honestly if he could, but—get money, seems to have been implicitly followed by the saintly Clinton. The joint investigating committee of the two Houses of the General Assembly only find the Auditor guilty of robbing the school fund for the sum of \$63,016 53, and the interest fund for 1873 plundered of \$595,517 45.

These little peccadilloes establishing the ability of the impeached Auditor to run a daily paper, own two or three plantations, and have the controlling interest in one or two trading steamers. How badly James Clark, Stontmeyer, Hawkins, and the rest, must feel at the sad bankruptcy of their friend.

## CLINTON'S IMPEACHMENT.

Like the result of President Grant's persistent appeals to Congress to be relieved by their action of the Louisiana burden, the loud and long continued complaints of the maladministration of the Auditor's office by Mr. Charles Clinton has at last aroused our Legislature, and we find that the patient and exhaustive report of a joint committee of the houses, presenting an exposure of incompetency, illegality, and fraud, happily, rarely equalled, has culminated in the suspension of the Auditor. It might have been cruel that the Legislature did not permit the mere type of the repudiated ex-Vice President of the Young Men's Christian Association to dismish, as with a magic wand, the deliberate conclusions of intelligent and impartial men; it might have been impolitic to arraign the man, who, according to his own arbitrary interpretation of duty, controls the disposition of the funds belonging to the State as it suits himself, regardless of law; it might have been even dangerous to dare this lion in his den to rush out and tear to pieces his assailers, and even his co-associates in the nefarious task he assigned to himself; it might be that this blind Samson is begging to be led out that he might "pull down the temple," and destroy more in his last demoniac struggle than he did in all his previous life. But yet in the face of these things the Legislature have dared to impeach Mr. Clinton. Dared to arraign for "high crimes and misdemeanors" the man who for two or three years has been known to be enacting the role, at opportune periods of Auditor and Treasurer, of dictator to the Legislature, and occasionally of Governor of the Governor of Louisiana. If anything in the world could possibly reconcile us to the "Wheeler Adjustment" it would be the Conservative action in this matter, enabling the State to impress on the mind of Stontmeyer's importer, that he is neither invulnerable nor supreme in Louisiana. What will come of the impeachment we know not, but the emigrant editor of the Times, the man pitch-forked into even such prominence, will now have ample opportunity to enjoy the luxury of taking draughts from the chalice he has hitherto so heartlessly delighted to hold to the lips of others. The accusations of the Legislative Committee are open, bold, numerous, and manifold; and reveal a condition of things disgraceful to the last degree. That they are not false the character of the gentlemen composing the committee compels us to believe. But unwilling to kick a man when he's going down the hill, and openly avowing that neither the Republican party nor our self is "afraid" of the dire calamities predicted to follow Clinton's exposure, if his impeachment trial is insisted on, we trust it will be carried on and either convict or exonerate him.

Rumors are afloat that in high circles the impeachment is regarded as calculated to produce scandal, as the Christian statesman might perch and tell why and for what purpose it was all done. Let him tell and the sooner and the more he truthfully tells the better. Let us all see the virtuous dignitaries, the immaculate ones, those who have been warning every one with the "stand aside I am holier than thou," who, in hypocritical tones, have been deprecating and denouncing "improper influences," let us see them, and let the country to whom they have pretended their honesty in contrast with others dishonesty, know them for once.

Let him tell; that it may be known under what possible pretext sixty-three thousand dollars of the school fund has been deliberately abstracted; why hundreds of thousands of dollars of other sacred funds have been changed, and diverted, and alienated by this model Auditor; that it may be known whether the Republican party in Louisiana has sunk so low that for the preservation of its supremacy, it is necessary for its financial officer to ignore all law, right, and decency, and distribute the special funds of the State as it suits himself. Because if "to this complexion we have come at last," it should be the death knell of

republican, or any kind of party supremacy. Any party that needs deliberate acts of fraud, venality, and corruption to sustain it, must be near its dissolution, and its end should speedily come.

## SOUND THE LONG ROLL—FALL IN, REPUBLICANS!

In politics, as in war, there are feints, surprises, strategies, reconnoissances, defeats, disasters, and victories. Success in either depends upon the means used, the vigilance exercised, the principles at issue, the purpose of the adherents, and the unity of action. The political campaign of '76 is opened in this State by a violation, on the part of the Democrats, of the truce and the stipulations of the award of the Congressional committee, under the especial superintendence of Judge Wheeler. We are beginning to realize, sooner than we anticipated, the consequences of this melancholy adjustment. Our disapproval of this irregular and mischievous intermeddling of good intentioned, but badly informed persons, in our municipal complications, has been more than justified and vindicated. While the bad faith and broken vows of the Democrats do not surprise us, we would earnestly ask, what remedy, in the present juncture of imperiled liberties and equal rights, have our prominent and influential friends, who dragged us into this abortive adjustment against our convictions of duty and better judgment?

It is now useless to pine over the misfortunes which have resulted through the blunders of those who assumed to act for Republicans, without their consent; but rather should we grasp the situation, prepare for the impending conflict, and determine to recapture the advantage by union and fidelity, which we have surrendered through irresistible pressure and folly. The past cannot be recalled, but the future may be encountered with a spirit and purpose equal to emergencies. Through a violation of plighted faith the Democracy has gained a temporary advantage, which we must prevent from being maneuvered into a substantial victory. Strategy, in political warfare, is admitted, but treachery is infamous. Our duty as Republicans is clear and imperative. Let the long roll be sounded throughout the Republican camp for every faithful adherent, to take his place in our columns to resist the encroachments of the enemy. Encouraged by our surrender of the House of Representatives, and the reckless of consequences, the Democrats of Louisiana are emulating the example of their prototypes in Georgia. The result will be their confusion and mortification.

We must ever keep in mind that we are Republicans, charged with a sacred mission. The State government owes its existence to Republican suffrage, and it becomes our duty to give it a Republican support. Its stability and fidelity should be especial objects of our solicitude. Where it is weak in its Republican convictions, we should strengthen it by inculcating firmness and constancy. If any part of it becomes disheartened, let us reinforce it with renewed devotion and an enthusiastic support. Where it is valiant, it will ever receive our admiration; but should any member of it become treacherous, let him be justly execrated. While we would respectfully tolerate a difference of opinion on any measure of importance, we would hold up to public contempt and scorn, the Republican holding office by means of our suffrage, who attempts to betray the party or sacrifice its principles for personal aggrandizement. Let every true Republican in the ranks constitute himself a sentinel over all suspected persons, whether of high or low degree, so as to checkmate treason and expose traitors.

We have already seen the advantage of the adjustment to the Democrats, and how unfaithfully they have used the power which we surrendered under force of official pressure. If it were to purchase personal safety and peace of mind, on the part of some officials, that the House of Representatives was bartered away, we could not too severely condemn such selfishness

and cowardice. Five thousand of the rank and file have sealed their devotion to Republicanism with their blood. From the honored chieftains of our party we expect the same uncompromising fidelity, and where they fail to exhibit a similar consistency and attachment, disloyalty will be presumed.

Republicanism is in danger in a Republican State! One of its strongest citadels—the House of Representatives—has yielded to the Democratic clamor for supremacy. Every effort will be made to sow dissensions in our camp and to weaken our devotion to Republicanism. The campaign opens in this State with an advantage on the side of the Democracy, but with an unshaken confidence in the triumph of our principles. The treachery of the Democracy under the award will serve to impress Republicans of the value of Democratic faith in the future. Messrs. Martine and Roebon of St. Martin, Richards of the seventh ward of this city, and Floyd of St. Helena voted for the adjustment, and one of the first acts of the Democracy, in violation of its stipulations, was to unseat them. The work of overthrowing the State government has commenced, and will be vigorously prosecuted, but whether it will be successful will depend upon the fidelity of Republicans. In the flushed temporary advantages of the Democracy—in the confusion in our ranks—in the manifestations of suspected disloyalty—in the threatened danger to liberty and equal rights, and in the holy mission of Republicanism, we expect to hear from every camp and wigwam the inspiring shout: SOUND THE LONG ROLL—FALL IN, REPUBLICANS!

The Bulletin compliments the colored and white members of the Legislature on the good feeling observed in their personal relations. The Bulletin is mending; if it will pursue the policy it indicates much good may result.

The action of the City Board of School Directors, in cutting off the pay of teachers during the vacation, was not only an absolute necessity for the continued maintenance of the schools, but will be found to be by the teachers the best appreciation they have had of an increase of salaries and prompt payments.

Under the caption, "two old friends," the Republican of Tuesday had a pleasant and deserved encomium on the services of Messrs. Vigers and Roxborough, as former Republican clerks of the House of Representatives. The Republican adds:

That their term of office has been abruptly brought to a close is due entirely to political causes, and the fact is no obstacle to preferment in other quarters, where their abilities and social excellencies will meet with reward.

The Concordia Eagle of the 17th instant thus details the vindication and exoneration of Senator Young of that parish and district from the false charges of Democratic opponents.

A scrutinizing examination of the books and vouchers of the Hon. David Young, as Treasurer of the School Board, by the Grand Jury at the April term of the District Court, did not end as a few individuals desired and have been working for. Consequently, "Many Voters" and his two or three adherents are "not happy." Although, from the lights before us, the most bitter jury that could be, was drawn, composed altogether, of those opposed to Mr. Young in politics—yet they dealt justly with him, and rendered a report exonerating Mr. Young and correct in every particular.

Our Senator has again proven victorious, and shown to the world and his constituents, that the often repeated fabrication of his defalcation of school moneys, was only created to blacken his character and ruin his standing, so that a few might ride into place and power by his downfall; but he has checked them in their aspirations, and he still retains the respect of his constituents, while his would-be defamers will have for their comfort the remembrance of a single defeat.

The Progressive American, doubtless from the reading of the American Citizen rather than our article itself relative to a newspaper convention, has obtained the erroneous impression that a national convention of the colored people was sought. We beg leave to undeceive our New York contemporary; our purpose as expressed in the issue of the paper of the 27th ultimo, was and remains just such, we are sure, from the views the Progressive American entertains as to the rights and duties of the colored American citizens, our Gotham brother will endorse. We suggested Cincinnati as the place for the assembling of a Press Convention, and the second of August next as the time. What says our New York confrere?

According to the Inter-Ocean 512,307 copies of that journal were sent through the mail to subscribers and news-dealers last month upon which the postage prepaid upon the estimated number of pounds, 50,773, amounted to \$1,215.44. The Inter-Ocean very justly assumes gratulation at its subscription list and remarks that it is greater than that of any paper in the United States.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The Third Days session of the House resulted in the election of Estelle, adjustment candidate, over Wiltz, the Simon pure Democratic nominee, by a vote of 66 to 37. Every Republican member, save one voting for Estelle. Wiltz was bitter and vindictive on his defeat, tasking General Sheridan, the Governor, Marshal Packard, and their allies for the success of his competitor. The latter made a wild speech of acceptance in answer to the complimentary allusions of ex-Speaker Hahn, and declared himself elevated to his exalted station by the votes of no party organization, but by the people. The Senate, the same day introduced and passed several bills to second reading, and sustained the Governor's veto on the city charter bill.

The Fourth Day's session in the House resulted in the choice of entire Democratic officers, in spite of the agreement of the Estelle adjusters to support and help Republicans elect one or two officers of that party. Mr. John Roxborough, heretofore Asst. Clerk, nominated by Representative Pierson, Republican, was beaten by Oscar Arroyo for the same place in the "adjusted," Democratic body by a vote of 67 to 49. Speaker Estelle announced the following committee, which, with the exception of Mr. Wiltz, who declined serving for private reasons on the Committee on Banking, remain as stated, [Committees printed elsewhere]

In the senate, after an eloquent address from Senator Crozier, in which he stated the disposition of his seat by the Wheeler Adjustment Board; and a magnanimous reference of his case to the Senate and its committee on elections, which brought in a report recommending the admission of Goode the Democratic contestant, the latter was sworn in and seated. The following resolution was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Senate, the course of Hon. Oscar Crozier, in patriotically submitting his claims to a seat in the Senate for re-examination to the Committee on Elections, entitles him to the thanks of the people of this State and the members of this Senate.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be transmitted to said Hon. Oscar Crozier, duly signed by the President of the Senate and attested by the Secretary of the Senate.

Several bills were introduced and referred to appropriate committees besides the passage of House bill number one recognizing the Kellogg government, a part of the protocol in the Wheeler Adjustment.

The Sixth Days, House, session resulted in the election of Messrs. Richards of Orleans, Floyd of St. Helena, and Martine and Roebon of St. Martin parishes and the seating of their Democratic competitors in direct violation of the terms of the adjustment. Eloquent protests were made by the Republican members, Messrs. Pierson, Hunaker, Matthews, Hahn, Lovisee, Sartain, Stewart, and Ray; but argument proved unavailing, the Estelle Democratic united with their Wilts competitors, and voted solidly for election. Mr. Booth, who appeared the Democratic file leader on the occasion, made a verbose speech, abounding in long words, during which an "absorbed" listener in the lobby was so touched by "the little haters' eloquence as to moan aloud and swoon away; which incident rather shortened the tale of eloquence of the worthy Booth.

The latter's speech, however, afforded a text for Hahn in defense and eulogy of the Republican party which was very eloquent and well received.

The partial report by the joint committee of the two Houses on the delinquencies of the State Auditor submitted, and action on the impeachment resolution appended, deferred to succeeding day.

The Senate reconsidered the vote in the seating of Goode on the report of the committee on elections the previous day, and left action thereon consequent to further motion. The case of Clinton the State Auditor, and report of Senate joint committee discussed and read. After executive session several bills introduced and read.

The Seventh Day's session of the House gave Auditor Clinton his quietus, in the passage of the resolution submitted by the House joint committee the day previous, authorizing his impeachment. The vote stood 76 to 18.

A concurrent resolution suspending the Auditor from office during his trial was also passed by the House, and went to the Senate. A resolution of Mr. Kidd confirming all present members in their seats was adopted. Mr. Kidd also introduced joint resolution extending the extra session, which was read first time and failed to secure other readings under suspension of the rules, by a vote of 25 to 68. The Democrats all voting, with one or two exceptions, for extension, and Republicans generally voting in the negative. Several bills introduced and referred. The bill relative to Judge Hawkins and his official acts, referred to Committee on Claims, reported back and, on motion, referred to a special committee of five.

Messrs. Lowell, Bessely and Elliot, the House committee on impeachment of State Auditor, appeared before the Senate and informed that body of the House action. Upon the motion to adopt the report of the Senate joint committee on the Auditor's accounts, the Senate discussed the matter at length, and finally adopted the report by a vote of 20 to 14. Concurrent resolution received from the House relative to the suspension of the Auditor during the trial of his impeachment went over without action. The Senate adjourned. In Executive session the Senate confirmed Hiram R. Steele as Assistant Attorney General.

The Eighth Day's session in the House announced the managers on the impeachment trial of the Auditor, as Lowell, Wiltz, Levisse, Billing, Voorhies, Hill of Ouachita, and Meredith.

The Hawkins investigating committee, Pierson, Young, Hahn, Walker, and Elliot. Mr. Wiltz city bill read and adopted. The Senate after introduction and reference of bills finally changed House concurrent to joint resolution suspending Clinton as State Auditor.

Slightly paraphrased, the Christian Auditor may now recall these lines of Watts to his sore soul:  
Plunged in a gulf of dark despair  
Ye wretched Clinton lies;  
Without one cheering ray of hope  
Save if the Senate ties.

The following, from the Owego Times, New York, will be found of interest. It is not only an encomium of the ability and excellence of State Senator Burch, but as the editor of the Times was Mr. Burch's old preceptor it illustrates the esteem which his former townsmen had for the colored student:

"Among the influential? darkies from Louisiana who came to Washington to see the President in behalf of Pinchback, the would-be black and tan Senator from that State, was one Burch, at present a State Senator from the Parish of East Baton Rouge, but formerly a colored barber at Owego."

The above we cut from the Ithaca Democrat, whose editor appears to luxuriate over every opportunity of insulting a colored man. This one Burch "we remember very well. He worked for his board as many white boys then did in a genteel family and attended school at the Academy in Owego. A leading Democrat of Owego tried to have him expelled because of color, but did not succeed. So far as we can remember, he was not a barber. He was a smart, intelligent, bright boy, and in spite of all sneers and insults, which men like the editor of the Ithaca Democrat could cast upon him, he acquired a fair education and we are much pleased to learn that he now stands so respectably among his own race.

The color of the skin is no special merit, individually. Senator Burch is not to be blamed that he is dark, nor is the editor of the Ithaca Democrat to be praised because he was born white. He is most deserving of praise who acts best his part, and by honorable acts raises himself highest in the estimation of intelligent, honorable men. We have no special affinity for persons of the colored race, but estimated by this standard, which we believe is fair, Senator Burch is, at least, the equal of our young friend, the editor of the Ithaca Democrat. Superiority in cuticle alone is too thin, and until the editor of the Ithaca Democrat can make his mark much higher than he has yet done, he should not sneer at the accident of color.

State Treasurer Dubuclet is not only to be congratulated but deserves the trust and confidence a grateful Republican constituency have imposed in him, in the report of the Legislative Joint Committee which examined the accounts of his and the Auditor's office. Mr. Dubuclet's business management is mentioned by the committee as a model of neatness and regularity.

## SENATOR MORTON.

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF HIS VIEW ON SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

(From the Indianapolis Journal.)

A representative of the Journal called on Senator Morton yesterday, and found the distinguished gentleman looking exceedingly well and apparently but little fatigued by his long journey to and from New Orleans. In reply to inquiries he stated that his general health had not been so good for several years. He has much less difficulty than formerly in walking, and is steadily gaining strength. He enjoyed his "hasty" trip through the South very much, and particularly his short stay in New Orleans, which city he had visited before. He passed through all Southern States, and in all of them saw the same evidence of depression, stagnation and un-thrift. It was sad and discouraging to see such a large section of country so completely devoid of healthy life and enterprise. The great trouble in the South, he believed, was far deeper than any political trouble. It lay in the character, education, and habits of the people themselves. They seem to be utterly lacking in the elements which constitute a progressive society. Labor is not honorable, and enterprise is unknown. In nearly all of the country that he passed through plowing was going on. He saw hundreds of negroes plowing, but not one white man. The whites are doing little or nothing towards regenerating the South, or restoring its shattered fortunes. They are their own worst enemies. New Orleans was a mystery to him. The levees were full of life and crowded with shipping, but the interior of the city seemed perfectly stagnant so far as business was concerned. Amusements were well supported, some five or six theatres running all the time, and the people seemed to have plenty of money; but he could not see where it came from. There was no manufacturing in the city, and no local enterprise or public spirit. From the roof of the Custom-house he could count only five steam engine chimneys, and two of them belonged to hotels. The former trade of the city seemed to have found its way into other channels, and the people were making no effort to recover it or to open up new channels. Politically the city was perfectly quiet. The action of Congress in reorganizing the Kellogg government had had a marked effect in clearing up the political atmosphere. If Congress had done this two years ago he believed not only all the Southern troubles of the last two years would have been averted. The hesitating policy of Congress, and the division of the Republican party in the North had encouraged the Conservatives to continue their agitation, and kept the negroes in a constant state of terror, lest they were about to be deserted by their friends and turned over to be dealt with by the Democrats. Louisiana had been the center of political agitation for the last two or three years, from which a bad influence had radiated to all the Southern States. He was now more than ever convinced that Congress had made a great mistake by adopting a discriminatory policy in regard to the Louisiana question. Nevertheless its recent action had unquestionably had a good effect, and he thought the general state of feeling throughout the South at the present was better than it had been for some time past. Republicans were united and hopeful, while the Conservatives were at least quiet, and all violent demonstrations have ceased.

We are in receipt of the Victoria Waltz, Auguste Davis, composer, and Phillip Werlein, Publisher, 89 Baronne street. This latest and most popular of the gifted composer's musical productions, Mr. Werlein sold on last Saturday alone over two hundred copies.

The present General Assembly, and the House especially, doesn't take kindly to Christian statesmen. Clinton the devout—the sanctimonious, and "putter up" of handsome margins in State warrants, books, appropriation bills, and long prayers, has come to grief. The House, so ardently prayed for and desired by the Pharisaical Auditor, has "adjusted" his official affairs and found them woefully wanting. Hence he must "step down and out" to the turn of the Rogues March. Ex-Clipton, followed by a weeping and stricken brother-in-law, Stontmeyer of the Times, and Jimmy Clark, its chief mourners, wailing "farewell, a long farewell to all our greatness."

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Our thanks are due the managers of the Grand Fancy Dress and Calico Soiree to be held at Pickwick Hall, on Magazine, corner of Berlin streets, Sixth District, on Monday evening, the 26th instant. From what we are informed, and with such gentlemen as Senator Stamp, M. J. Simms and others, as the committee of management, we are sure the entertainment will prove especially pleasant.

## PERSONS AND THINGS.

President Grant will be 63 years old on the 27th of the present month.

To Inquirer.—P. Jones York is the name of the House member from Carroll. He has mutton chop whiskers and parts his hair in the middle.

Speaker Wiltz on "the ragged edge" of the "straight" Democratic party, was the spectacle the House afforded on Friday week.

The nice young man by the name of Drury, who talked so sweetly on stepping down and out in the House was appointed the same day to a lucrative position by the Governor. "A justness" was worth while in his case.

Charles Nordhoff, whose experience and excellence as a journalist deservedly place him in the foremost rank of American journalism, has been in our city for the past week "a looker on in Vienna" in the General Assembly, and elsewhere, as the correspondent of the New York Herald. In his summing up of affairs in Arkansas Mr. Nordhoff says, and with truth we think so far as the colored citizen there is concerned, that the colored vote is too potent, to permit its rights or privileges by any local political party to be disregarded or infringed.

Vice President Wilson, upon reflection, has decided to abandon his proposed trip to Europe, and will not, therefore, sail on the 17. Since the foundation of the government no President or Vice President of the United States has ever gone out of the country during their term of office, and Mr. Wilson has concluded not to break the usage. It is said that Washington when he was President, desired to send Vice President Adams to England on a special mission; but Jefferson and others remonstrated on the ground that the office was created for a contingency which might arise at any time. Vice President Wilson does not apprehend any contingency arising between this and the next meeting of Congress that would call him to higher duties, but still he will not leave the country during his term of office.—Washington Chronicle.

Clinton swears there is "higher game" the Legi latere must have if it pushes him to extremities. Like Peter, who in his fear denied the Master, Clinton in his troubles uses "curse words," not consonant to his churchly relations.

Senator B. K. Bruce of Mississippi was at the Palmer House, Chicago on the 17th inst.

Judge A. B. Sloanaker, so well and favorably known among Republicans, has returned to our city, after an absence of several months spent in Washington. The Judge is quite as portly and genial as ever.

Gov. Kellogg's message shows what a good, far seeing, and wise Executive, the people of Louisiana are blessed with. Selah!

ting those clauses of the constitution which grant independent administration of ecclesiastical affairs, unimpeded intercourse of religious associations with their superiors, and freedom of clerical appointments passed its second reading to day in the lower house of the Prussian Diet. In the course of the debate Prince Bismarck said the government was loth to proceed to such measures, but they were unavoidable. Since the Vatican Council, no one possessed the influence the Pope had with a compact party, an organized press, and an army of obedient priests. This power would be serious, even if it belonged to a native instead of a foreign monarch. That monarch, if he had the means, would carry out his programme in Prussia, but would first have to destroy the majority of the Prussian people. The Prince closed his speech with these words: "When all the branches in the bulwarks of the State caused by granting too many rights to unworthy objects, are repaid, then will be able to conclude peace."

The government bill withdrawing the grants from the Catholic bishops passed the second reading in the Prussian Chamber of Peers.

April, 17.—Ten inches of snow in Lancaster, New Hampshire.

Snow storm cold weather throughout Tennessee and Kentucky. Quite heavy snow at Louisville.

April, 19.—Heavy snow at Richmond Va. Early vegetables fruit and young clover killed.

LEXINGTON, April 19.—There are from forty to fifty thousand people here, and it is impossible to go anywhere. The procession is now moving. In accordance with the published programme, promptly at 10 a. m. the ceremonies in the tent began. The immense pavilion was crowded to overflowing, and thousands were surging about the entrance unable to gain admission.

A raw, cold wind has prevailed from the east since nine o'clock, rendering it extremely uncomfortable and testing the patriot enthusiasm of the vast multitude to the very utmost. At 10 last p. m., the Superintendent of the Lowell road telegraphed to Boston to sell no more tickets for Concord, the single track being so blocked up with immense trains that it was impossible to transport them beyond this point. The President, with Vice President Wilson and two of his staff, rode in a four-horse carriage in the procession.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Rumors current of the probable retirement of Attorney General Williams.

Hinds, ex-U. S. Marshal Alabama, charged with complicity in mail letting frauds, held in bail before U. S. Commissioner Ingalls in the sum of \$2500 to await the action of the grand jury.

GALVESTON.—A Brownsville special details Mexican outrages and robberies on the increase. Breach between Mexicans and Americans widening each day.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

regard the interests of those who have to furnish the money for the purchase of books, as we change them in the schools, and I am fortified in this position by the important consideration that the books now in use are good ones. I do not mean to say that there may not be some better book of a particular class not authorized for use in the public schools now; but this board being charged by law with the duty of designating what text books shall be used in the public schools of this State, and satisfied as I am that the parents and guardians of our youth are not in circumstances to purchase new sets of books, etc., I am equally indisposed to deprive the children of the benefits of the latest and the best books as soon as circumstances can justify a change. I therefore advise that this board abstain from the present from all action in this matter, and let the present series of text books hold over. Boards of school directors will be expected to understand, and will be advised, that they possess no authority in this matter, and any attempted change will be improper, inasmuch as at our next session this board may be justified in making changes which might expel the new and unauthorized books not long introduced.

"The condition and prospects of the schools in this city presses urgently on the attention of school authorities. In no other part of the State have we a more promising and glorious field for action, but unfortunately in no other part of the State are we in a more embarrassed condition. The demand for schools is far in excess of our ability to provide them. The piercing cry for knowledge is driving our City School Board to extremes. But it behooves us while we see and hear the demands to shut our eyes and stop our ears for once, and counsel our friends to adopt without delay some method by which their expenditures shall not exceed their revenues. I will leave this question to our committee to whose charge it has been placed."

Division Superintendents Boothby and Stoddard submitted a report addressed to the School Directors of this city, setting forth the following facts in reference to the schools of the sixth and second districts embraced in the city and parish of Orleans. The estimate of expenditures for support of schools during current year, \$480,496. The estimated amount obtained from all sources by taxation, \$402,913 97; leaving a deficiency of \$77,582 09. To reduce expenses within amount actually derived from receipts and not permit a recourse to additional taxation, the report suggests that the average number of scholars to each teacher be increased from forty to forty-five. That a reduction in grades of schools and consequent reduction of pay of teachers be adopted and the possible closing of the high schools, and recommendations of branches therein taught to be imparted in grammar schools, suggested.

On motion of Superintendent Loud, the thanks of the members of the board were tendered the president for the kind consideration shown each superintendent and for the wise and impartial rulings which had characterized his administration.

It was cheerfully conceded that the measure of success attained by each was largely due to the maturity and wisdom of the counsels and advice of the State Superintendent. Coming together two years ago comparative strangers, the official intimacy enforced by the relations sustained, has established a profound regard for the many excellences of Mr. Brown, and the sincerest admiration for that integrity of character to which each new test but gives additional lustre.

The board then adjourned to the call of the president.

STAT.—Goldthwaite's Book Store, 69 Canal street, has grown so popular under the genial influence of Staub the pioneer cheap newsdealer, that only by constant and active exertions is the public supplied with its large demand for the daily papers, literary weeklies and magazines of the times. Whatever is needed Staub possesses. Everybody invited to call.

Harpers Magazine, for May is of unusual interest. The Editor's Easy Chair points, with just pride, to the past of the Magazine, especially its immediate past. The number opens with a graphic and complete story of the Concord Fight, by Frederic Hudson, illustrated with twenty-eight engravings, including fac-similes of Emerson's poem and of Longfellow's "Ride of Paul Revere."

D.; Educational Progress, by F. A. P. Barnard, L. L. D.; Progress in Fine Arts, by S. S. Conant; American Literature, by Edwin P. Whipple; American Jurisprudence, Medical and Sanitary Progress; Humanitarian Progress, by C. L. Bruce; Socialistic Development, by Charles Nordhoff; Manners of the Century, by George William Curtis; Religious Development, by the Rev. John F. Hurst, D. D.

James Parton contributes to this Number an article on "Caricature in the Puritan Period," with fourteen rare and curious illustrations.

Professor Charles Rau contributes a second illustrated paper on the "Stone Age in Europe" this month, treating of remains found in Caves.

The Hon. S. S. Cox contains his illustrated papers on American Humor; and Emilio Castelar contributes another installment of his series on the Republican Movement in Europe.

Rarely has there appeared so charming a serial story as Miss Thackeray is now giving the readers of Harper in "Miss Angel," which will be continued in another volume of the Magazine.

This number contains three excellent short stories, "The Judge's Daughter," by Virginia W. Johnson; "Nobody but Jane Rossiter," by Fannie Hodgson Burnett; and "Katy," by Sarah L. Burton. The poetry is contributed by John Hay, Nelly M. Hutchinson, Kate Hillard, and Mary B. Dodge.

The Editorial Departments are, as always, full of interesting and instructive matter.

Any one who is much talked of must be much maligned. This seems to be a harsh conclusion; but when you consider how much more given men are to depreciate than to appreciate, you will acknowledge that there is some truth in the saying—[Helps.]

LOUISIANIAN OFFICE.  
FRIDAY EVENING, April 23, 1875.  
COTTON.—American standard of classification:  
General quotation. Ex. quot.  
Inferior..... @..... 13  
Ordinary..... 13 1/2 @..... 13 1/2  
Good Ordinary..... 14 @..... 14  
Good Ordinary..... 14 1/2 @..... 14 1/2  
Low Middling..... 15 @..... 15  
Strict Low Middling..... 15 1/2 @..... 15 1/2  
Middling..... 16 @..... 16  
Good Middling..... 16 1/2 @..... 16 1/2  
Middling Fair..... 17 @..... 17  
Fair..... 17 1/2 @..... 17 1/2

COTTON STATEMENT.  
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1874..... 15,963  
Arr'd since last statement..... 857  
Arrived previously..... 1,637,837—1,638,804  
1,654,767  
Cleared to-day..... 5,758  
Cleared previously..... 967,298  
973,056  
Stock on hand and on ship-board not cleared..... 112,414  
Stock on hand same time last year..... 162,336

COTTON.—Inferior Java (including frosted and husky) 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2; fine 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2; medium 13 1/2 @ 14 1/2; good 15 1/2 @ 16 1/2; @ 17, and selections 18 @ 20.  
FRIED COTTON.—Cotton is shipping by rail at 70¢ per 100 lb. to Baltimore, 75¢ to Philadelphia and New York, and 87¢ to Boston. We quote as follows: By steam Cotton to Liverpool; to Antwerp, via Philadelphia; to Boston, Providence and Fall River, via New York and Philadelphia; to Philadelphia at 3¢. By sea—Cotton to Liverpool 4¢; to Havre 3¢; to Bremen 15¢; to Genoa 15¢; to London 15¢.

SUGAR.—@ 7¢ for common, 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4 for fair, 7 3/4 for good fair, 7 3/4 for strictly prime, 7 3/4 for seconds, 9 3/4 for yellow refined, 9 3/4 for white refined, and 10 1/4 for prime white refined.  
MOLASSES.—Common fermenting 5¢, prime fermenting 5 1/2¢, prime not fermenting 6¢.  
RUBBER.—Superior 35¢, double extra 35 1/2¢, triple extra 36¢, choice triple extra 36 1/2¢, choice extra 36 1/2¢, 37¢ bbl.  
PORK.—Mess 32 1/2 @ 33 bbl. Dealers are jobbing at 32 1/2 @ 33 for original, and 32 1/2 @ 33 for re-refined.  
DRY SALT MEAT.—@ 8¢ for shoulders, loins, &c. packed, clear rib sides 22¢, clear sides 13 1/2 @ 14.

PIG PORK.—Is scarce and selling at \$11 1/2 @ 11 1/2 half bbl. @ 11 1/2. Clear rib sides 13 1/2; clear sides 13 1/2 @ 14. LARD.—Quiet, with a light supply held strongly at 14 1/2 @ 15 for packers, 15 1/2 @ 16 for retail, and 16¢ for keg.  
CORN IN SACKS.—White mixed 80¢, white 90¢ @ bushel.  
OATS.—75¢, 75¢ and 77¢ @ bushel.  
BRAN.—@ 25¢ @ 45¢ per 100 lb.  
HAY.—Choice 30¢ @ ton.  
CORN MEAL.—\$3 80 @ bbl.  
COW PEAS.—@ 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2 @ bushel.  
S-R mixed and 23¢ for clay.  
WHEATY.—Continues dull and nominal at 11 1/2 @ 15 for Louisiana and ordinary Western. 11 1/2 @ 15 for choice Western.  
HAMS.—@ 12 1/2 @ 13 @ bushel.  
WHEAT IN BULK.—\$1 08 @ bushel by the bag, load for No. 3 spring tenn for export; supplies to arrive are offered at \$1 10 @ bushel.  
HOG HEADS.—Common to 12 lb. BACON.—@ 13 1/2 @ 14 @ lb.  
HAGG—@ 14 @ 15 @ round lots for domestic use and home. Domestic jute and hemp is retailing at 14 1/2 @ 15. India linc. at wholesale it is quoted 10¢ @ yard.  
STARCH.—Is quoted at 14 1/2 @ New York is selling readily. We quote No. 1 @ 1 1/2 lb. extra fine, 74¢ @ 75¢; fine medium 64¢ @ 65¢; good medium 60¢ @ 65¢; common, round, 54¢ @ 55¢; bright quarters, common, 50¢ @ 55¢; bright 54¢ @ 55¢; 5 1/2 lb. and 10 lb. dark black sweet 54¢ @ 55¢; navy blue, 54¢ @ 55¢; 3 1/2 lb. @ 55¢; navy style, natural line, twist, pascas, grades of summer work are scarce; No. 1 @ 54¢ @ 55¢.

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1 prize of..... 10,000 is..... 10,000  
30 prizes of..... 500 are..... 15,000  
200 prizes of..... 100 are..... 20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.  
9 approximations of \$500 each for the same remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize are..... \$1,800  
9 approximations of \$200 each for the same remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize are..... 1,800  
9 approximations of \$100 each for the same remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize are..... 1,800

270 Prizes, amounting to..... \$70,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.  
The 9 remaining units of the same ten numbers drawing the first \$ full prize will be entitled to the 27 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 1246 draws the \$10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to \$500. If Ticket No. 281 draws the \$10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289 and 290 will be entitled to \$200. If Ticket No. 430 draws the \$5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be entitled to \$100.

Whole Tickets, \$10; Halves, \$5;  
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The Academic and Theological Departments of Leeland University, will be opened, Providence permitting, in Common street, near Claiborne street, New Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1875.  
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After Oct. 30th, 1875, address, KEY, S. B. GREGORY, A. M., New Orleans, La.  
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## The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1876.

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to the LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

New Orleans, April 10, 1876.

Mr. JOHN ROXBOROUGH is a duly authorized Agent to solicit and receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for the LOUISIANIAN.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

## NEWSPAPER CONVENTION.

The general tone of approval prevailing in the newspapers conducted by colored men in regard to the holding of a newspaper convention, has been noted with pleasure by the LOUISIANIAN. The ablest and most influential of these journals make objection only as to place, but these suggestions are rather tentative than dissenting, and we take it for granted that the few inconveniences hinted at as attending the assembling at Cincinnati as the place, will be readily met in the interest of the larger questions of the pressing necessity for the meeting as soon and at as central a place as possible.

We honor the local pride of our contemporaries in their pleasant rivalries for the holding of the proposed convention in the respective cities in which these journals are published. We acknowledge the justice of the claim set up by each, that their cities are central and influential, and that to assemble in either would be beneficial both to the localities and the convention; but our friends will not fail to see that it is of the very first importance that a newspaper convention should have the advantage of a full report of its proceedings by an impartial and independent press; and it was upon this very obvious consideration that the conductors of the LOUISIANIAN suggested Cincinnati as the place.

In view of the impossibility of anything like a verbal comparison of notes, and considering that the majority of responses, so far, are in favor of both the time and place designated by this journal, we shall take it as a foregone conclusion that each newspaper will exert its most influential efforts to have a large and commanding representation at the time and place named. All of our journals by an editorial note of this subject would assist in settling the matter beyond cavil or doubt, and aid in securing such a gathering as will do us honor. We await the response.

We tender our thanks to U. S. Serrano or J. R. West for valuable public documents sent this office.

In reply to telegrams from Gov. Kellogg and Mr. S. B. Packard as to the action of the Democratic members of the House in the unseating of four Republican members, addressed Messrs. Wheeler and Fry, the following answers have been received:

[Telegram.]

S. B. Packard, United States Marshal:

By agreement and award the status of your Legislature was to remain as we left it. The Democrats violate good faith and their pledged honor in their attempt to change it.

[Signed] WM. P. FRY.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1876.

Have carefully examined question of four members, and while I remain of opinion expressed to you and Packard, do not feel at liberty to give written opinion without concurrence of my associates.

[Signed] W. A. WHEELER.

The Quaker's advice to his boy to get money, honestly if he could, but—get money,—seems to have been implicitly followed by the saintly Clinton. The joint investigating committee of the two Houses of the General Assembly only find the Auditor guilty of robbing the school fund to the tune of \$63,016 53, and the interest fund for 1873 plundered of \$395,517 45.

These little pecuniary establish, the ability of the impeached Auditor to run a daily paper, own two or three plantations, and have the controlling interest in one or two trading steamers. How badly James Clark, Stoutmyer, Hawkins, and the rest, must feel at the sad bankruptcy of their friend.

## CLINTON'S IMPEACHMENT.

Like the result of President Grant's persistent appeals to Congress to be relieved by their action of the Louisiana burden, the loud and long continued complaints of the maladministration of the Auditor's office by Mr. Charles Clinton has at last aroused our Legislature, and we find that the patient and exhaustive report of a joint committee of the houses, presenting an exposure of incompetency, illegality, and fraud, happily, rarely equalled, has culminated in the suspension of the Auditor. It might have been cruel that the Legislature did not permit the mere *ipse dixit* of the repudiated ex-Vice President of the Young Men's Christian Association to dismiss, as with a magic wand, the deliberate conclusions of intelligent and impartial men; it might have been impolitic to arraign the man, who, according to his own arbitrary interpretation of duty, controls the disposition of the funds belonging to the State as it suits himself, regardless of law; it might have been even dangerous to dare this lion in his den to rush out and tear to pieces his assailers, and even his co-associates in the nefarious task he assigned to himself; it might be that this blind Samson is begging to be led out that he might "pull down the temple," and destroy more in his last demonic struggle than he did in all his previous life. But yet in the face of these things the Legislature have dared to impeach Mr. Clinton. Dared to arraign for "high crimes and misdemeanors" the man who for two or three years has been known to be enacting the role, at opportune periods of Auditor and Treasurer, of dictator to the Legislature, and occasionally of Governor of the Governor of Louisiana. If anything in the world could possibly reconcile us to the "Wheeler Adjustment" it would be the Conservative action in this matter, enabling the State to impress on the mind of Stoutmyer's importer, that he is neither invulnerable nor supreme in Louisiana. What will come of the impeachment we know not, but the emigrant editor of the Times, the man pitch-forked into even such prominence, will now have ample opportunity to enjoy the luxury of taking draughts from the chalice he has hitherto so heartlessly delighted to hold to the lips of others. The accusations of the Legislative Committee are open, bold, numerous, and manifold; and reveal a condition of things disgraceful to the last degree. That they are not false the character of the gentlemen composing the committees compels us to believe. But unwilling to kick a man when he's going down the hill, and openly avowing that neither the Republican party nor our self is "afraid" of the dire calamities predicted to follow Clinton's exposure, if his impeachment trial is insisted on, we trust it will be carried on and either convict or exonerate him.

Rumors are afloat that in high circles the impeachment is regarded as calculated to produce scandal, as the Christian statesman might perchance tell why and for what purpose it was all done. Let him tell and the sooner and the more he truthfully tells the better. Let us all see the virtuous dignitaries, the immaculate ones, those who have been warning off every one with the "stand aside I am holier than thou;" who, in hypocritical tones, have been deprecating and denouncing "improper influences;" let us see them, and let the country to whom they have pretended their honesty in contrast with others dishonesty, know them for once.

Let him tell; that it may be known under what possible pretext sixty-three thousand dollars of the school fund has been deliberately abstracted; why hundreds of thousands of dollars of other sacred funds have been changed, and diverted, and alienated by this model Auditor; that it may be known whether the Republican party in Louisiana has sunk so low that for the preservation of its supremacy, it is necessary for its financial officer to ignore all law, right, and decency, and distribute the special funds of the State as it suits himself. Because if "to this complexion we have come at last," it should be the death knell of

republican, or any kind of party supremacy. Any party that needs deliberate acts of fraud, venality, and corruption to sustain it, must be near its dissolution, and its end should speedily come.

## SOUND THE LONG ROLL—FALL IN, REPUBLICANS!

In politics, as in war, there are feints, surprises, strategies, reconnoissances, defeats, disasters, and victories. Success in either depends upon the means used, the vigilance exercised, the principles at issue, the purpose of the adherents, and the unity of action. The political campaign of '76 is opened in this State by a violation, on the part of the Democrats, of the truce and the stipulations of the award of the Congressional committee, under the special superintendence of Judge Wheeler. We are beginning to realize, sooner than we anticipated, the consequences of this melancholy adjustment. Our disapproval of this irregular and mischievous intermeddling of good intentioned, but badly informed persons, in our municipal complications, has been more than justified and vindicated. While the bad faith and broken vows of the Democrats do not surprise us, we would earnestly ask, what remedy, in the present juncture of imperiled liberties and equal rights, have our prominent and influential friends, who dragged us into this abortive adjustment against our convictions of duty and better judgment?

It is now useless to pine over the misfortunes which have resulted through the blunders of those who assumed to act for Republicans, without their consent; but rather should we grasp the situation, prepare for the impending conflict, and determine to recapture the advantage by union and fidelity, which we have surrendered through irresistible pressure and folly. The past cannot be recalled, but the future may be encountered with a spirit and purpose equal to emergencies. Through a violation of pledged faith the Democracy has gained a temporary advantage, which we must prevent from being manoeuvred into a substantial victory. Strategy, in political warfare, is admitted, but treachery is infamous. Our duty as Republicans is clear and imperative. Let the long roll be sounded throughout the Republican camp for every faithful adherent to take his place in our columns to resist the encroachments of the enemy. Encouraged by our surrender of the House of Representatives, and reckless of consequences, the Democrats of Louisiana are emulating the example of their prototypes in Georgia. The result will be their confusion and mortification.

We must ever keep in mind that we are Republicans, charged with a sacred mission. The State government owes its existence to Republican suffrage, and it becomes our duty to give it a Republican support. Its stability and fidelity should be special objects of our solicitude. Where it is weak in its Republican convictions, we should strengthen it by inoculating firmness and constancy. If any part of it becomes disheartened, let us reinforce it with renewed devotion and an enthusiastic support. Where it is valiant, it will ever receive our admiration; but should any member of it become treacherous, let him be justly execrated. While we would respectfully tolerate a difference of opinion on any measure of importance, we would hold up to public contempt and scorn, the Republican holding office by means of our suffrage, who attempts to betray the party or sacrifice its principles for personal aggrandizement. Let every true Republican in the ranks constitute himself a sentinel over all suspected persons, whether of high or low degree, so as to checkmate treason and expose traitors.

We have already seen the advantage of the adjustment to the Democrats, and how unfaithfully they have used the power which we surrendered under force of official pressure. If it were to purchase personal safety and peace of mind, on the part of some officials, that the House of Representatives was battered away, we could not too severely condemn such selfishness

and cowardice. Five thousand of the rank and file have sealed their devotion to Republicanism with their blood. From the honored chieftains of our party we expect the same uncompromising fidelity, and where they fail to exhibit a similar consistency and attachment, disloyalty will be presumed.

Republicanism is in danger in a Republican State! One of its strongest citadels—the House of Representatives—has yielded to the Democratic clamor for supremacy. Every effort will be made to sow dissensions in our camp and to weaken our devotion to Republicanism. The campaign opens in this State with an advantage on the side of the Democracy, but with an unshaken confidence in the triumph of our principles. The treachery of the Democracy under the award will serve to impress Republicans of the value of Democratic faith in the future. Messrs. Martinet and Roebon of St. Martin, Richards of the seventh ward of this city, and Floyd of St. Helena voted for the adjustment, and one of the first acts of the Democracy, in violation of its stipulations, was to unseat them. The work of overthrowing the State government has commenced, and will be vigorously prosecuted, but whether it will be successful will depend upon the fidelity of Republicans. In the finished temporary advantages of the Democracy—in the confusion in our ranks—in the manifestations of suspected disloyalty—in the threatened danger to liberty and equal rights, and in the holy mission of Republicanism, we expect to hear from every camp and wigwag the inspiring shout: SOUND THE LONG ROLL—FALL IN, REPUBLICANS!

The Bulletin compliments the colored and white members of the Legislature on the good feeling observed in their personal relations. The Bulletin is mending; if it will pursue the policy it indicates much good may result.

The action of the City Board of School Directors, in cutting off the pay of teachers during the vacation, was not only an absolute necessity for the continued maintenance of the schools, but will be found to be by the teachers the best appreciation they have had of an increase of salaries and prompt payments.

Under the caption, "two old friends," the Republican of Tuesday had a pleasant and deserved encounter on the services of Messrs. Vigers and Roxborough, as former Republican clerks of the House of Representatives. The Republican adds:

That their term of office has been abruptly brought to a close is due entirely to political causes, and the fact is no obstacle to preferment in other quarters, where their abilities and social excellencies will meet with reward.

The Concordia Eagle of the 17th instant thus details the vindication and exoneration of Senator Young of that parish and district from the false charges of Democratic opponents.

A scrutinizing examination of the books and vouchers of the Hon. David Young, as Treasurer of the School Board, by the Grand Jury at the April term of the District Court, did not end as a few individuals desired and have been working for. Consequently, "Many Voters" and his two or three adherents are "not happy." Although, from the lights before us, the most bitter jury that could be, was drawn, composed altogether, of those opposed to Mr. Young in politics—yet they dealt justly with him, and rendered a report exonerating Mr. Young and correct in every particular.

Our Senator has again proven victorious, and shown to the world and his constituents, that the often repeated fabrication of his defalcation of school moneys, was only created to blacken his character and ruin his standing, so that a few might ride into place and power by his downfall; but he has checked them in their aspirations, and he still retains the respect of his constituency, while his would-be defamers will have for their comfort the remembrance of a single defeat.

Stoutmyer, who edits the Clintonian organ, known as the Times, has dreadfully begun intoning his lament over the days of "hope and profit spent." He chants: O, now for ever, Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious thrills! Farewell! Brother-in-law's occupation's gone!

The Progressive American, doubtless from the reading of the American Citizen rather than our article itself relative to a newspaper convention, has obtained the erroneous impression that a national convention of the colored people was sought. We beg leave to undeceive our New York contemporary; our purpose as expressed in the issue of the paper of the 27th ultimo, was and remains just such; we are sure, from the views the Progressive American entertains as to the rights and duties of the colored American citizens, our Gotham brother will endorse. We suggested Cincinnati as the place for the assembling of a Press Convention, and the second of August next as the time. What says our New York confrere?

According to the Inter-Ocean 512,807 copies of that journal were sent through the mail to subscribers and news-dealers last month upon which the postage prepaid upon the estimated number of pounds, 50,773, amounted to \$1,215.44. The Inter-Ocean very justly assumes gratulation at its subscription list and remarks that it is greater than that of any paper in the United States.

## THE LEGISLATURE

The Third Days session of the House resulted in the election of Estelle, adjustment candidate, over Wiltz, the Simon pure Democratic nominee, by a vote of 66 to 37. Every Republican member, save one voting for Estelle. Wiltz was bitter and vindictive on his defeat, tasking General Sheridan, the Governor, Marshal Packard, and their allies for the success of his competitor. The latter made a wild speech of acceptance in answer to the complimentary allusions of ex-Speaker Hahn, and declared himself elevated to his exalted station by the votes of no party organization, but by the people. The Senate, the same day introduced and passed several bills to second reading, and sustained the Governor's veto on the city charter bill.

The Fourth Day's session in the House resulted in the choice of entire Democratic officers, in spite of the agreement of the Estelle adjusters to support and help Republicans elect one or two officers of that party. Mr. John Roxborough, heretofore Asst. Clerk, nominated by Representative Pierson, Republican, was beaten by Oscar Arroyo for the same place in the "adjusted" Democratic body by a vote of 57 to 49. Speaker Estelle announced the following committee, which, with the exception of Mr. Wiltz, who declined serving for private reasons on the Committee on Banking, remain as stated.

[Committees printed elsewhere] In the senate, after an eloquent address from Senator Crozier, in which he stated the disposition of his seat by the Wheeler Adjustment Board; and a magnanimous reference of his case to the Senate and its committee on elections, which brought in a report recommending the admission of Goode the Democratic contestant, the latter was sworn in and seated. The following resolution was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Senate, the course of Hon. Oscar Crozier, in patriotically submitting his claims to a seat in the Senate for re-examination to the Committee on Elections, entitles him to the thanks of the people of this State and the members of this Senate.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be transmitted to said Hon. Oscar Crozier, duly signed by the President of the Senate and attested by the Secretary of the Senate.

Several bills were introduced and referred to appropriate committees besides the passage of House bill number one recognizing the Kellogg government, a part of the protocol in the Wheeler Adjustment.

The Sixth Days, House, session resulted in the ejection of Messrs. Richards of Orleans, Floyd of St. Helena, and Martinet and Roebon of St. Martin parishes and the seating of their Democratic competitors in direct violation of the terms of the adjustment. Eloquent protests were made by the Republican members, Messrs. Pierson, Hunsaker, Matthews, Hahn, Lovise, Sartain, Stewart, and Ray; but argument proved unavailing, the Estelle Democrats united with their Wiltz co-peers, and voted solidly for ejection. Mr. Booth, who appeared the Democratic file leader on the occasion, made a verbose speech, abounding in long words, during which an "absorbed" listener in the lobby was so touched by the "little hatters" eloquence as to moan aloud and swoon away; which incident rather shortened the tale of eloquence of the wordy Booth. The latter's speech, however, afforded a text for Hahn in defense and eulogy of the Republican party which was very eloquent and well received.

The partial report by the joint committee of the two Houses on the delinquencies of the State Auditor submitted, and action on the impeachment resolution appended, deferred to succeeding day.

The Senate reconsidered the vote in the seating of Goode on the report of the committee on elections the previous day, and left action thereon consequent to further motion. The case of Clinton the State Auditor, and report of Senate joint committee discussed and read. After executive session several bills introduced and read.

The Seventh Day's session of the House gave Auditor Clinton his quietus, in the passage of the resolution submitted by the House joint committee the day previous, authorizing his impeachment. The vote stood 76 to 18.

A concurrent resolution suspending the Auditor from office during his trial was also passed by the House, and went to the Senate. A resolution of Mr. Kidd confirming all present members in their seats was adopted. Mr. Kidd also introduced joint resolution extending the extra session, which was read first time and failed to secure other readings under suspension of the rules, by a vote of 25 to 68. The Democrats all voting, with one or two exceptions, for extension, and Republicans generally voting in the negative. Several bills introduced and referred. The bill relative to Judge Hawkins and his official acts, referred to Committee on Claims, reported back and, on motion, referred to a special committee of five.

Messrs. Lowell, Beasley and Elliot, the House committee on impeachment of State Auditor, appeared before the Senate and informed that body of the House action. Upon the motion to adopt the report of the Senate joint committee on the Auditor's accounts, the Senate discussed the matter at length, and finally adopted the report by a vote of 30 to 14. Concurrent resolution received from the House relative to the suspension of the Auditor during the trial of his impeachment went over without action. The Senate adjourned. In Executive session the Senate affirmed Hiram R. Steele as Assistant Attorney General.

The Eighth Day's session in the House announced the managers on the impeachment trial of the Auditor, as Lowell, Wiltz, Lovise, Billing, Voorhies, Hill of Ouachita, and Meredith. The Hawkins investigating committee, Pierson, Young, Hahn, Walker, and Elliot. Mr. Wiltz city bill read and adopted. The Senate after introduction and reference of bills finally changed House concurrent to joint resolution suspending Clinton as State Auditor.

Slightly paraphrased, the Christian Auditor may now recall those lines of Watts to his sore soul. Plunged in a gulf of dark despair Ye wretched Clinton! lie; Without one cheering ray of hope Save if the Senate tie.

The following, from the Owego Times, New York, will be found of interest. It is not only an encomium of the ability and excellence of State Senator Burch, but as the editor of the Times was Mr. Burch's old preceptor it illustrates the esteem which his former townsmen had for the colored student:

"Among the influential" darkies from Louisiana who came to Washington to see the President in behalf of Pinchback, the would-be black and tan Senator from that State, was one Burch, at present a State Senator from the Parish of East Baton Rouge, but formerly a colored barber at Owego."

The above we cut from the Ithaca Democrat, whose editor appears to luxuriate over every opportunity of insulting a colored man. This one Burch "we remember very well. He worked for his board as many white boys then did in a genteel family and attended school at the Academy in Owego. A leading Democrat of Owego tried to have him expelled because of color, but did not succeed. So far as we can remember, he was not a barber. He was a smart, intelligent, bright boy, and in spite of all sneers and insults, which men like the editor of the Ithaca Democrat could cast upon him, he acquired a fair education and we are much pleased to learn that he now stands so respectably among his own race.

The color of the skin is no special merit; individually, Senator Burch is not to be blamed that he is dark, nor is the editor of the Ithaca Democrat to be praised because he was born white. He is most deserving of praise who acts best his part, and by honorable acts raises himself highest in the estimation of intelligent, honorable men. We have no special affinity for persons of the colored race, but estimated by this standard, which we believe is fair, Senator Burch is, at least, the equal of our young friend, the editor of the Ithaca Democrat. Superiority in cuticle alone is too thin, and until the editor of the Ithaca Democrat can make his mark much higher than he has yet done, he should not sneer at the accident of color.

State Treasurer Dubuque is not only to be congratulated but deserves the trust and confidence a grateful Republican constituency have imposed in him, in the report of the Legislative Joint Committee which examined the accounts of his and the Auditor's office. Mr. Dubuque's business management is mentioned by the committee as a model of neatness and regularity.

## SENATOR MORTON.

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF HIS VIEWS ON SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

A representative of the Journal called on Senator Morton yesterday, and found the distinguished gentleman looking exceedingly well and apparently but little fatigued by his long journey to and from New Orleans. In reply to inquiries he stated that his general health had not been so good for several years. He has much less difficulty than formerly in walking, and is steadily gaining strength. He enjoyed his hasty trip through the South very much, and particularly his short stay in New Orleans, which city he had visited before. He passed through six Southern States, and in all of them saw the same evidence of depression, stagnation and un-thrift. It was sad and discouraging to see such a large section of country so completely devoid of healthy life and enterprise. The great trouble in the South, he believed, was far deeper than any political trouble. It lay in the character, education, and habits of the people themselves. They seem to be utterly lacking in the elements which constitute a progressive society. Labor is not honorable, and enterprise is unknown. In nearly all of the country that he passed through plowing was going on. He saw hundreds of negroes plowing, but not one white man. The whites are doing little or nothing towards regenerating the South, or restoring its shattered fortunes. They are their own worst enemies. New Orleans was a mystery to him. The levees were full of life and crowded with shipping, but the interior of the city seemed perfectly stagnant so far as business was concerned. Amusements were well supported, some five or six theatres running all the time, and the people seemed to have plenty of money; but he could not see where it came from. There was no manufacturing in the city, and no local enterprise or public spirit. From the roof of the Custom-house he could count only five steam engine chimneys, and two of them belonged to hotels. The former trade of the city seemed to have found its way into other channels, and the people were aking up new channels. Politically the city was perfectly quiet. The action of Congress in recognizing the Kellogg government had had a marked effect in clearing up the political atmosphere. If Congress had done this two years ago he believed nearly all the Southern troubles of the last two years would have been averted. The hesitating policy of Congress, and the division of the Republican party in the North had encouraged the Conservatives to continue their agitation, and kept the negroes in a constant state of terror, lest they were about to be deserted by their friends and turned over to be dealt with by the Democrats. Louisiana had been the center of political agitation for the last two or three years, from which a bad influence had radiated to all the Southern States. He was now more than ever convinced that Congress had made a great mistake by adopting a dilatory policy in regard to the Louisiana question. Nevertheless its recent action had unquestionably had a good effect, and he thought the general state of feeling throughout the South at the present was better than it had been for some time past. Republicans were united and hopeful, while the Conservatives were at least quiet, and all violent demonstrations have ceased.

We are in receipt of the Victoria Waltz, Auguste Davis, composer, and Phillip Werlein, Publisher, 89 Baronne street. This latest and most popular of the gifted composer's musical productions, Mr. Werlein sold on last Saturday alone over two hundred copies.

The present General Assembly, and the House especially, doesn't take kindly to Christian statesmen Clinton, the devout—the sanctimonious, and "putter up" of handsome margins in state warrants, bonds, appropriation bills, and long prayers, has come to grief. The House, so ardently prayed for and desired by the Pharisaical Auditor, has "adjusted" his official affairs and found them woefully wanting. Hence he must "step down and out" to the turn of the Rogues March. Exit Clinton, followed by a weeping and stricken brother-in-law, Stoutmyer of the Times, and Jimmy Clark, as chief mourners, wishing "farewell" long farewell to all our greatness.

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Our thanks are due the managers of the Grand Fancy Dress and Calico Soiree to be held at Pickwick Hall, on Magazine, corner of Berlin streets, Sixth District, on Monday evening, the 26th instant. From what we are informed, and with such gentlemen as Senator Stamps, M. J. Simms and others, as the committee of management, we are sure the entertainment will prove especially pleasant.

## PERSONS AND THINGS.

President Grant will be 53 years old on the 27th of the present month.

To Inquire.—P. Jones York is the name of the House member from Carroll. He has mutton chop whiskers and parts his hair in the middle.

Speaker Witz on "the ragged edge" of the "straight" Democratic party, was the spectacle the House afforded on Friday week.

The nice young man by the name of Drury, who talked so sweetly on stepping down and out in the House was appointed the same day to a lucrative position by the Governor. "A just man" was worth while in his case.

Charles Nordhoff, whose experience and excellence as a journalist deservedly place him in the foremost rank of American journalism, has been in our city for the past week "a looker on in Vienna" in the General Assembly, and elsewhere, as the correspondent of the New York Herald. In his summing up of affairs in Arkansas Mr. Nordhoff says, and with truth we think so far as the colored citizen there is concerned, that the colored vote is too potent, to permit its rights or privileges by any local political party to be disregarded or infringed.

Vice President Wilson, upon reflection, has decided to abandon his proposed trip to Europe, and will not, therefore, sail on the 17. Since the foundation of the government no President or Vice President of the United States has ever gone out of the country during their term of office, and Mr. Wilson has concluded not to break the rule. It is said that Washington when he was President, desired to send Vice President Adams to England on a special mission; but Jefferson and others remonstrated on the ground that the office was created for a contingency which might arise at any time. Vice President Wilson does not apprehend any contingency arising between this and the next meeting of Congress that would call him to higher duties, but still he will not leave the country during his term of office.—Washington Chronicle.

Clinton swears there is "higher game" the Legi latere must have if it pushes him to extremities. Like Peter, who in his fear denied the Master, Clinton in his troubles uses "curse words," not consonant to his churchly relations.

Senator B. K. Bruce of Mississippi was at the Palmetto House, Chicago on the 17th inst.

Judge A. B. Sloaner, so well and favorably known among Republicans, has returned to our city, after an absence of several months spent in Washington. The Judge is quite as portly and genial as ever.

Gov. Kellogg's message shows what a good, far seeing, and wise Executive, the people of Louisiana are blessed with. Selah!

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Treasury Department has decided that hereafter drafts for the proceeds of claims will be issued to claimant or to the attorney having the latest power of attorney. This course which is known as an attorney of record, and enables the claimant to pay at pleasure all but his last, who may retain his fee.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The Colorado has arrived. Fighting has occurred between the Chinese and savages of Formosa, provoked by the Chinese.

Telegraphic communication is established between all important cities of Japan.

Two Chinese officers ventured into Formosa, inhabited entirely by aborigines, and were killed. Two hundred Chinese, in retaliation, burned the village, killing old men, women and children. Subsequently the aborigines attacked the Chinese, who killed ninety and lost thirty men in the fight.

BRUSSELS, April 16.—In the chamber of Deputies this evening the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated the government yesterday received Germany's reply to its last note. The reply cites no fresh facts; it descends on the principles of international law involved in the discussion, and expresses the hope that Belgium will seize the opportunity to dissipate the impression that Germany intended to attack the liberty of the press in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, April 16.—The bill abrogat-

ting those clauses of the constitution which grant independent administration of ecclesiastical affairs, unimpeded intercourse of religious associations with their superiors, and freedom of clerical appointments passed its second reading to day in the lower house of the Prussian Diet. In the course of the debate Prince Bismarck said the government was loth to proceed to such measures, but they were unavoidable. Since the Vatican Council, no one possessed the influence the Pope had with a compact party, an organized press, and an army of obedient priests. This power would be serious, even if it belonged to a native instead of a foreign monarch. That monarch, if he had the means, would carry out his programme in Prussia, but would first have to destroy the majority of the Prussian people. The Prince closed his speech with these words: "When all the branches in the bark of the State" caused by granting too many rights to unworthy objects, are repaid, then will be able to conclude peace."

The government bill withdrawing the grants from the Catholic bishops passed the second reading in the Prussian Chamber of Peers.

April, 17.—Ten inches of snow in Lancaster, New Hampshire.

Snow storm cold weather throughout Tennessee and Kentucky. Quite heavy snow at Louisville.

April, 19.—Heavy snow at Richmond Va. Early vegetables fruit and young clover killed.

LINCOLN, April 19.—There are from forty to fifty thousand people here, and it is impossible to go anywhere. The procession is now moving. In accordance with the published programme, promptly at 10 a. m. the ceremonies in the tent began. The immense pavilion was crowded to overflowing, and thousands were surging about the entrance unable to gain admission.

A raw, cold wind has prevailed from the east since nine o'clock, rendering it extremely uncomfortable and testing the patriot enthusiasm of the vast multitude to the very utmost. At 10 last p. m. the Superintendent of the Lowell road telegraphed to Boston to sell no more tickets for Concord, the single track being so blocked up with immense trains that it was impossible to transport them beyond this point. The President, with Vice President Wilson and two of his staff, rode in a four-horse carriage in the procession.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Rumors current of the probable retirement of Attorney General Williams.

Hinds, ex-U. S. Marshal Alabama, charged with complicity in mail letting frauds, held in bail before U. S. Commissioner Ingersoll in the sum of \$2500 to await the action of the grand jury.

GALVESTON.—A Brownsville special details Mexican outrages and robberies on the increase. Breach between Mexicans and Americans widening each day.

## STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

## REMARKS OF SUPERINTENDENT BROWN.

At the session of the State Board of Education on the 14th inst. the following interesting proceedings were had. Present: Division Superintendents Boothby, Brewster, Keating, Loud, and Stoddard. Superintendent of Education W. G. Brown presiding. The president addressed the board as follows:

"As we approach the termination of the labors of the session, I desire to say one or two things by way of review of what we have just done, and in anticipation of what remains to be accomplished. The selection of suitable persons to constitute parish boards has been, as usual, a delicate and difficult task. I have sympathized with you in your endeavors to select what I think you believed to be the best material. Giving you each credit for singletons of purpose, a sincere desire to subserve the interest of popular education, I have purposely, to a great extent, subordinated my own judgment on some of your recommendations and deferred to your preferences. I am aware that this does not in any manner relieve me of the measure of responsibility attached to my position, but it devolves the full quota on each respective conditor, as it also furnishes the opportunity for the exhibition of such qualities as either commend or do not commend to popular esteem. I am proud to observe that, so far, our selections are excepted to by responsible and representative persons in only a few cases. I regret even these, and I do not desire to perpetrate any wrong myself, so I do not propose to sanction the perpetration of wrong if in my power to avert it, and I will use every exertion to remedy, as far as I can, the effect of any indiscreet or immature action."

"Among our unperformed labors are the questions of text books and the schools of New Orleans. As to the first topic, I have to say that hitherto I have striven to exclusively

regard the interests of those who have to furnish the money for the purchase of books, as we change them in the schools, and I am fortified in this position by the important consideration that the books now in use are good ones. I do not mean to say that there may not be some better book of a particular class not authorized for use in the public schools now; but this board being charged by law with the duty of designating what text books shall be used in the public schools of this State, and satisfied as I am that the parents and guardians of our youth are not in circumstances to purchase new sets of books, etc., I am equally indisposed to deprive the children of the benefits of the latest and the best books as soon as circumstances can justify a change. I therefore advise that this board abstain for the present from all action in this matter, and let the present series of text books hold over. Boards of school directors will be expected to understand, and will be advised, that they possess no authority in this matter, and any attempted change will be improper, inasmuch as at our next session this board may be justified in making changes which might expel the new and unauthorized books not long introduced."

"The condition and prospects of the schools in this city presses urgently on the attention of school authorities. In no other part of the State have we a more promising and glorious field for action, but unfortunately in no other part of the State are we in a more embarrassed condition. The demand for schools is far in excess of our ability to provide them. The piercing cry for knowledge is driving our City School Board to extremes. But it behooves us while we see and hear the demands to shut our eyes and stop our ears for once, and counsel our friends to adopt without delay some method by which their expenditures shall not exceed their revenues. I will leave this question to our committee to whose charge it has been placed."

Division Superintendents Boothby and Stoddard submitted a report addressed to the School Directors of this city, setting forth the following facts in reference to the schools of the sixth and second districts embraced in the city and parish of Orleans. The estimate of expenditures for support of schools during current year, \$480,496. The estimated amount obtained from all sources by taxation, \$402,913 97; thus leaving a deficiency of \$77,582 09. To reduce expenses within amount actually derived from receipts and not permit a recourse to additional taxation, the report suggests that the average number of scholars to each teacher be increased from forty to forty-five. That a reduction in grades of schools and consequent reduction of pay of teachers be adopted and the possible closing of the high schools, and recommendations of branches therein taught to be imparted in grammar schools, suggested.

On motion of Superintendent Loud, the thanks of the members of the board were tendered the president for the kind consideration shown each superintendent and for the wise and impartial rulings which had characterized his administration.

It was cheerfully conceded that the measure of success attained by each was largely due to the maturity and wisdom of the counsels and advice of the State Superintendent. Coming together two years ago comparative strangers, the official intimacy enforced by the relations sustained, has established a profound regard for the many excellences of Mr. Brown, and the sincerest admiration for that integrity of character to which each new test but gives additional lustre.

The board then adjourned to the call of the president.

STARB.—Goldthwaite's Book Store, 69 Canal street, has grown so popular under the genial influence of Staub the pioneer cheap newsdealer, that only by constant and active exertions is the public supplied with its large demand for the daily papers, literary weeklies and magazines of the times. Whatever is needed Staub possesses. Everybody invited to call.

Harpers Magazine, for May is of unusual interest. The Editor's Easy Chair points, with just pride, to the past of the Magazine, especially its immediate past. The number opens with a graphic and complete story of the Concord Fight, by Frederic Hudson, illustrated with twenty-eight engravings, including two fac-similes of Emerson's poem and of Longfellow's "Ride of Paul Revere."

A concise history of our Agricultural Progress is given, contributed by Professor William H. Brewer, of New Haven. The publishers announce the following as the remaining articles of the Series: Development of Mineral Resources, by Professor T. Sterry Hunt; Growth and Distribution of the Population, by Francis A. Walker; Commercial Development by Edward Atkinson; Monetary Development, by Professor William G. Sumner; The Experiment of the Union, with its Preparations, by the Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey, D.

D.; Educational Progress, by F. A. F. Barnard, L. L. D.; Progress in Fine Arts, by S. S. Conant; American Literature, by Edwin P. Whipple; American Jurisprudence, Medical and Sanitary Progress, by Charles Nordhoff; Manners of the Century, by George William Curtis; Religious Development, by the Rev. John F. Hurst, D. D.

James Parton contributes to this Number an article on "Caricature in the Puritan Period," with fourteen rare and curious illustrations.

Professor Charles Rau contributes a second illustrated paper on the "Stone Age in Europe" this month, treating of remains found in Caves.

The Hon. S. S. Cox contains his illustrated papers on American Humor; and Emilio Castelar contributes another installment of his series on the Republican Movement in Europe.

Rarely has there appeared so charming a serial story as Miss Thackeray is now giving the readers of Harper in "Miss Angel," which will be continued in another volume of the Magazine.

This number contains three excellent short stories, "The Judge's Daughter," by Virginia W. Johnson; "Nobody but Jane Rossiter," by Fannie Hodgson Burnett; and "Katy," by Sarah L. Burton. The poetry is contributed by John Hay, Nelly M. Hutchinson, Kate Hillard, and Mary B. Dodge.

The Editorial Departments are, as always, full of interesting and instructive matter.

Any one who is much talked of must be much maligned. This seems to be a harsh conclusion; but when you consider how much more given men are to depreciate than to appreciate, you will acknowledge that there is some truth in the saying.—[Helps.]

## COMMERCIAL.

## LOUISIANIAN OFFICE.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 23, 1874.

COTTON.—American standard of classification:

General quotation.	Ex. quot.
Superior.....	13 1/2
Low Ordinary.....	13 1/2
Ordinary.....	13 1/2
Strict Ordinary.....	14 1/2
Good Ordinary.....	14 1/2
Strict Good Ordinary.....	14 1/2
Low Middling.....	15 1/2
Strict Low Middling.....	15 1/2
Middling.....	15 1/2
Strict Middling.....	15 1/2
Good Middling.....	16 1/2
Middling Fair.....	17 1/2
Fair.....	17 1/2

## COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1874.....15,953

Arriv'd since last statement.....857

Arrived previously.....1,687,837—1,038,084

1,054,637

Cleared to-day.....5,758

Cleared previously.....967,298 979,056

Stock on hand and on ship-board not cleared.....112,414

Stock on hand, same time last year.....162,350

COTTON.—Inferior: Jugs (including frost and trash) 9@10, medium 10@10 1/2, low 11@12, low 12@12 1/2, medium 13@14, good 14@15, fine 15@16, 16@17, and selections 18@20.

FREIGHTS.—Cotton is shipping by all rail at 70¢ to 100¢ to Baltimore, 70¢ to Philadelphia and New York, and 87¢ to Boston. We quote as follows by steam.

Cotton to Liverpool, 4¢ to Antwerp, via Philadelphia, 4¢; to Bremen, 4¢; to London, 4¢; to Havre, 4¢; to Bremen 15¢; to Copenhagen 14¢; to Boston 10¢.

SUGAR.—6@7¢ for common, 7@8¢ for fair, 8@9¢ for good fair, 9@10¢ for strictly prime, 10@11¢ for seconds, 11@12¢ for yellow clarified, 12@13¢ for off white clarified, 13@14¢ for prime white clarified.

MOLASSES.—Common fermenting 5¢, prime fermenting 5 1/2¢, prime not fermenting 6 1/2¢.

WHEAT.—Superfine 55¢, double extra 57 1/2¢, triple extra 59¢, choice triple extra 60 1/2¢, choice extra 62 1/2¢.

WHEAT.—Mess 53 1/2¢ to 54¢ bbl. Dealers are jobbing at 53 1/2¢ to 54¢ for original, and 53¢ for re-packed.

WHEAT SALT MEAT.—8¢ for shoulders, 10¢ for packed, clear rib sides 22¢, clear sides 24¢ to 25¢.

PIG FLOK.—Is scarce and selling at \$11 50 to 12¢ bbl.

BACON.—Shoulders are held at 9¢ clear rib sides 12¢, clear sides 13@14¢ to 15¢.

LARD.—Quiet, with a light supply held strongly at 14@15¢ for packers, 15@16¢ for refined, and 16¢ for keg.

CORN IN SACKS.—White mixed 80¢, white 82¢ bushel.

OATS.—70¢, 75¢ and 77¢ bushel.

HAY.—\$1 25@1 45 to 1 100 ton.

BRAN.—Choice 52¢ to 53¢ ton.

CORN MEAL.—\$3 80 to 4¢ bbl.

COW PEAS.—\$1 75@1 80 to 1 90 bushel mixed and 92¢ for city.

WHEATY.—Common dull and nominal at \$1 14@1 15 for Louisiana and ordinary Western refined, and \$1 17 for choice Western.

HAMS.—14@14 1/2¢ lb.

WHEATY.—14@14 1/2¢ lb. 10¢ bushel by the large load for No. 2 spring wheat for export; supplies to arrive are offered at \$1 10 to 11¢ bushel.

HOG HEADS.—Common 4¢ to 5¢ lb.

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HOG HEADS.—Common 4¢ to 5¢ lb.

## LOUISIANA STATE LOT.

## SPLENDID SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER

LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZE.....\$25,000

Louisiana State Lottery Company,

(Incorporated August 17, 1868.)

CLASS F.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on Saturday, May 1, 1875.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only \$10.

HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION.

1 prize of.....\$10,000 is.....\$10,000

1 prize of.....10,000 is.....10,000

30 prizes of.....500 are.....15,000

200 prizes of.....100 are.....20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of \$200 each for the same remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize are.....\$1,800

9 approximations of \$200 each for the same remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize are.....1,800

9 approximations of \$200 each for the same remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize are.....1,800

270 Prizes, amounting to.....\$70,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The 9 remaining units of the same ten numbers drawing the first \$ full prize will be entitled to the 37 Approximation Prizes.

For example: If Ticket No. 1246 draws the \$20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to \$200.

If Ticket No. 281 draws the \$10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289 and 290 will be entitled to \$200.

If Ticket No. 430 draws the \$5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to \$1000.

Whole Tickets, \$10; Halves, \$5; Quarters, \$2 50; Eighths, \$1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to

Louisiana State Lottery Company,

Lock Box 692, P. O.,

New Orleans,

Send P. O. Money Order, or Register Your Letter.

## WORKINGMEN'S BANK

## SAVINGS AND GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Special attention to SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, SIX PER CENT ALLOWED, payable semi-annually.

DIRECTORS—

Vor. Maignan, Alf. Waltz,

J. H. Gardner, J. G. Spor,

J. B. Camors, M. F. Dunn,

J. R. Boorman.

V. MAIGNAN.....President.

J. H. GARDNER.....Vice-President.

J. D. MONDEIGT.....Cashier.

G. D. STURTEVANT.....Assistant Cashier.

94 CANAL STREET,

ap3 6m NEW ORLEANS.

## The Citizens' Savings Bank,

(A bank for small savings),

GRUNEWALD HALL,

pays interest from date of deposit; pays deposits without notice, and conducts its business on liberal principles.

J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.

M. BENNER, Cashier. jan23 1y

## Leeland University.

The Academic and Theological Departments of Leeland University, will be opened, Providence permitting, in Common street, near Claiborne street, New Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1874.

The Rev. S. B. Gausman, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal, and Professor of Theology.

Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.

Students for the ministry will be admitted free of charge, and for such, a special course of instruction will be immediately provided.

For all other pupils of either sex, a moderate tuition fee will be required.

Until the day of opening, all enquiries may be addressed to Rev. Wm. Robinson, (late principal) New Orleans, La., or to the Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D. 150 Nassau street, New York City.

After Oct. 30th, 1874, address, REV. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., New Orleans, La.

Leeland University is the building in process of erection on the corner of St. Charles and Chestnut streets, out-towards Carrollton

## G. CASANAVE,

## UNDERTAKER

68.....BOURBON STREET.....93

NEW ORLEANS

Carriages furnished at the shortest notice.

## NOTICE.

## ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL TO THE CHINA PALACE.

129.....Canal Street.....129

(TWO BUILDINGS)

We offer our immense stock of CHINA, GLASS, CROCKERYWARE and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS at further reduced prices, rather than to take the risk of breaking in removing the goods prior to the twentieth of April.

NAVRA & OFFNER,

ap17 No. 171 Canal street.

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